

conforms in general character with its predecessors. The families and genera, as well as the species, comprise in a number of instances several groups that are usually accorded, respectively, independent rank. All the true thrushes, for example, are referred to *Turdus*, and all the true wrens to *Troglodytes*.

In respect to matters of nomenclature, the name *Prunella* properly displaces *Accentor*, and the name of the family becomes Prunellidæ. *Chelidon* Forster replaces (and we fear with good reason) *Hirundo* for the *H. rustica* group, and *Hirundo* is again assigned to the House-Swallow or the *urbica* group. Among the new subspecies we note an Irish race of the Dipper (*Cinclus cinclus hibernicus*), based on specimens from County Cork, Ireland. The British Islands now have two insular races of the *Cinclus cinclus* group, the other being *C. c. britannicus* Tschusi.—J. A. A.

Ogilvie-Grant's 'A List of British Birds.'¹—This list is in tabular form and is admirably arranged to show concisely and at a glance the status of each species as a bird of Great Britain: as to whether it is (1) resident and breeds, (2) a regular summer visitor that breeds, (3) a regular autumn, winter or spring visitor that does not breed, (4) an occasional visitor that formerly bred, or (5) an occasional visitor never known to breed. "When species have not occurred more than six times references are given to the works in which they have been recorded." Species of doubtful record and species artificially introduced are entered in the list in brackets and are not numbered. The species known as British birds number 442. The list is printed with one side of the leaf blank, so that it can be cut up for labelling. The nomenclature is binomial, even in the case of local subspecies; in each such instance, however, the name is followed by the statement, in a separate line, "A sub-species of" (whatever the species may be), or by formulæ like this: "*Parus ater*, Linn." followed by, in a separate line, "The Continental form," and "*Parus britannicus*, Sharpe and Dresser," followed by, in a separate line: "British sub-species of *P. ater*." This may be soothing to the feelings of those who dislike trinomials; but the general disregard of all modern codes of nomenclature, incidentally, throughout the list will not be soothing to those who have regard for correct nomenclature. The desirability thus recognized of explaining the relative status of forms here designated by binomials is an admission of the utility in such cases of the trinomial method.—J. A. A.

Felger on the Birds of Northwestern Colorado.²—This is a briefly annotated list of 133 species, collected or observed on a scientific expedition

¹ A List of British Birds showing at a glance the exact status of each species | Revised to August 1910 | By | W. R. Ogilvie-Grant | — | For labelling specimens or for reference | — | Witherby & Co., | 326, High Holborn, London, W. C. | 1910.—Svo, pp. 60. 1s. 6d; postage 2d. extra.

² Birds and Mammals of Northwestern Colorado. By A. H. Felger. University Studies of Colorado Museum, Vol. VII, No. 2, pp. 132–146. January, 1910.

to northwestern Colorado in 1909, under the auspices of the University of Colorado Museum, chiefly in Garfield, Rio Blanco, and Routt counties. As the work of the expedition was mostly done between 5,500 and 8,000 feet altitude, very few alpine forms are recorded. A large number of the species are entered on the authority of Mr. R. S. Ball of Meeker, who has a private collection of birds and mammals. This number of the 'University Studies' (pp. 101-153, with numerous illustrations) is devoted to an account of this expedition, and consists of ten papers on different subjects including itinerary, climatology, botany, mollusks, insects, vertebrates, fossil plants and fossil invertebrates, and a bibliography of the geology and natural history of the region, the reports on the birds and mammals being by Mr. Felger. The expedition was under the direction of Prof. Junius Henderson, and appears to have been fruitful in results.—J. A. A.

Wood on Bird Migration at Point Pelee, Ontario, in the Fall of 1909.¹—This is a detailed daily record of observations made from September 14 to October 16. The advantages of Point Pelee as an observation point for bird migration is due to the fact that here "the migrating hords are concentrated in a small area that can be readily covered by a single observer." The observations are given in the form of a diary, noting the changes from day to day in the relative abundance of the prevailing species. The great fall flight of hawks passed this point mainly during September 18, 19, and 20.—J. A. A.

Jouy on the Paradise Flycatchers of Japan and Korea.²—As explained in an introductory note by Dr. Stejneger, this is a fragment of manuscript left in his hands, with other memoranda and note-books, by the late Pierre Louis Jouy shortly before his death in 1894, with the request that Dr. Stejneger should work up his collection of Korean birds and publish the results. This having proved impossible of accomplishment owing to the pressure of other duties, the present paper, nearly as left by Mr. Jouy, is now published, and serves to indicate how elaborately he had planned the work.

The two species here treated are *Terpsiphone atrocaudata* (Eyton), found in southern Japan and southern Korea, and *Terpsiphone owstoni* sp. nov., inhabiting Hondo Island and parts of China. The descriptions are very detailed, and accompanied by extensive tables of measurements. Dr. Stejneger explains in a footnote the use of *Terpsiphone* in place of *Chitrea*, under Article 30 of the International Code of Zoölogical Nomenclature.—J. A. A.

¹ Bird Migration at Point Pelee, Ontario, in the Fall of 1909. By N. A. Wood. Wilson Bulletin, June, 1910, pp. 63-78, with map.

² The Paradise Flycatchers of Japan and Korea. By Pierre Louis Jouy. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 1721, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 651-655. Published August 4, 1910.